

**Human Fast TGF  $\beta$ 1 ELISA**      Catalog Number: TBS3232

For the quantitation of human TGF- $\beta$ 1 concentrations in cell culture supernatants, serum, and plasma.

**INTRODUCTION**

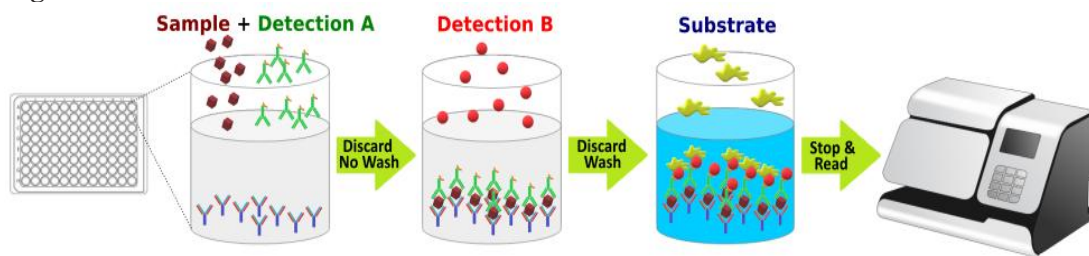
Transforming Growth Factor  $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ) is a stable, multifunctional polypeptide growth factor. TGF- $\beta$  exists in at least five unique isoforms; TGF- $\beta$ 1, TGF- $\beta$ 2, TGF- $\beta$ 3, TGF- $\beta$ 4, and TGF- $\beta$ 5. TGF- $\beta$ 1 is the prevalent form and is found almost ubiquitously while the other isoforms are expressed in a more limited spectrum of cells and tissues. It is normally secreted as an inactive or latent complex.

The Fast Human TGF- $\beta$ 1 ELISA is a solid phase ELISA designed to measure human TGF- $\beta$ 1 levels in cell culture supernatants, serum, and plasma. The main feature of this the kit is its use of a novel fast approach to replace traditional methods. The kit is designed to ensure short steps, a short incubation time, and only one-step washing out. The measurement can be finished within 2 hours instead of the traditional 4-5 hours. The detection range is between 10-4,000 pg/mL. The levels of human TGF- $\beta$ 1 samples are parallel to the standard curves obtained using the kit standards linearly. These results indicate that this kit can be used to determine relative mass values for natural human TGF- $\beta$ 1 protein.

**PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY**

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique (See Fig.1). A monoclonal antibody specific for human TGF- $\beta$ 1 was pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are then pipetted into the wells and incubated with a detection antibody specific for human TGF- $\beta$ 1. Aspirate each well, then add Streptavidin-HRP, incubate the complex. Following a wash to remove any unbound antibody and samples, an **ultra-sensitive TMB substrate solution** is added to the wells for color development. The color intensity is proportional to the amount of TGF- $\beta$ 1 bound in the initial step. The intensity of the color is measured by plate read at 450 nm.

Fig.1



**KIT CONTENT AND STORAGE CONDITIONS**

Part Name	Part#	Description	Storage Conditions
Human TGF- $\beta$ 1 Microplate	TBS3232A	96-well microplate (12-strips of 8-wells) coated with a Capture Antibody specific for human TGF- $\beta$ 1.	The unused wells can be stored the sealed foil pouch containing the desiccant pack for up to 1 month at 2-8 °C.
Human TGF- $\beta$ 1 Standard	TBS3232B	40 $\mu$ L of Recombinant human TGF- $\beta$ 1protein (100 ng/mL).	Aliquot and store at -20 °C for up to 1 month in a manual defrost freezer. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Detection A	TBS3232C	200 $\mu$ L of human TGF- $\beta$ 1 antibody (12x).	May be stored for up to 3 months at 2-8 °C.*
Detection B	TBS3232D	250 $\mu$ L of Streptavidin-HRP (60x).	
Assay Diluent	TBS3232E	25 mL of a buffered protein base with preservatives.	
10x Wash Buffer	TBS3000W	12 mL of concentrated solution (10x).	
TMB Substrate	TBS3000T	12 mL of ultra-sensitive TMB substrate.	
Stop Solution	TBS3000S	6 mL of 2 N sulfuric acid.	

Store the unopened kit at 2-8 °C. Do not use expired kit.

The kit contains sufficient materials to run an ELISA on one 96 well plate.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**REAGENT PREPARATION**

**Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.**

**Wash Buffer:** Add 10 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate (10x) to 90mL of deionized distilled water to prepare 100mL of

1x Wash Buffer (If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.)

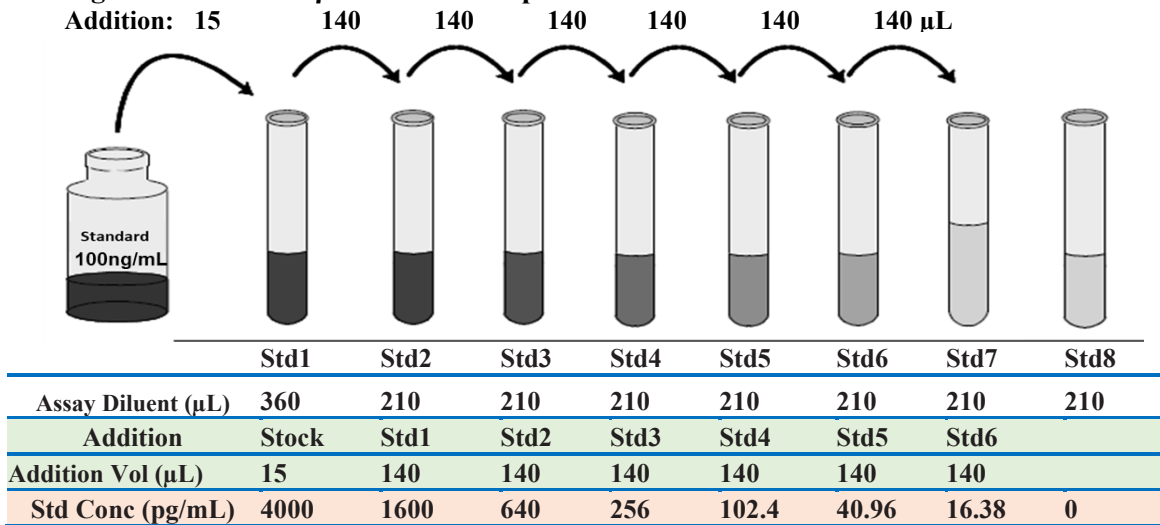
**Detection A:** Add 170  $\mu$ L of Detection A to 2 mL of Assay Diluent.

**Detection B:** Add 200  $\mu$ L of Detection B to 12 mL of Assay Diluent.

**Human TGF- $\beta$ 1 Standard Preparation:**

1. Label test tubes 1-8. Pipette 360  $\mu$ L 1x Assay Diluent into tube #1 and 210  $\mu$ L into tubes #2 through #8 as shown in the diagram below (Fig.2).
2. Add 15  $\mu$ L of the Human TGF- $\beta$ 1 Standard stock solution (100 ng/mL) by dilution of 25x to tube #1. Mix thoroughly.
3. Make 2.5x serial dilutions of the standard using the 4000 pg/mL standard solution for tubes 2-7 with sequential transfers of 140  $\mu$ L. Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. The standard concentration in tube 1-7 will be 4,000, 1,600, 640, 256, 102.4, 40.96, and 16.384 pg/mL respectively. Tube# 8 is Standard 0.

**Fig.2: Human TGF  $\beta$ 1 Standard Preparation**



**ASSAYPROCEDURE**

**Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature before use. It is recommended that all standards, controls, and samples be assayed in duplicate.**

1. Add 80 $\mu$ L of standard, or sample, or control per well.
2. Add 20 $\mu$ L of **Detection A** to the above standard and sample of each well, thoroughly mix. Cover with the adhesive sealer. Incubate at **RT for 1h**.
3. Aspirate each well (**no wash**). Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100 $\mu$ L of **Detection B** to each well. Incubate at **RT for 30min**.
5. Aspirate each well and wash 3x by filling each well with 300 $\mu$ L Wash Buffer (*Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance*). After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspiration or decanting. Invert the plate and blot against clean paper towels.
6. Add 100 $\mu$ L of **TMB Substrate** to each well. Incubate **at RT for 10-20min** (*Shielded from light*). The color will change to blue. If the color is light, the incubation time can be longer.
7. Add 50 $\mu$ L of **Stop Solution** to each well. The color in the well should change from blue to yellow (gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing).
8. Determine the optical density of each well within 5 minutes using a microplate reader at 450 nm. If wavelength correction is available, set to 540nm or 570nm. If wavelength correction is unavailable, subtract readings at 540nm or 570nm from the readings at 450nm. This subtraction will correct for optical imperfections in the plate. Readings made directly at 450 nm without correction may be higher and less accurate.

**CALCULATION OF RESULTS**

Average the OD readings for each standard, control, and sample subtract the average zero standard.

Create a standard curve using computer software capable of generating a four-parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an alternative, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the Y-axis against the concentration on the X-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points on the graph. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the human TGF- $\beta$ 1 concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. This procedure will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data.

**TYPICAL DATA**

This standard curve is provided for demonstration only (Fig.3). A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.

**SENSITIVITY**

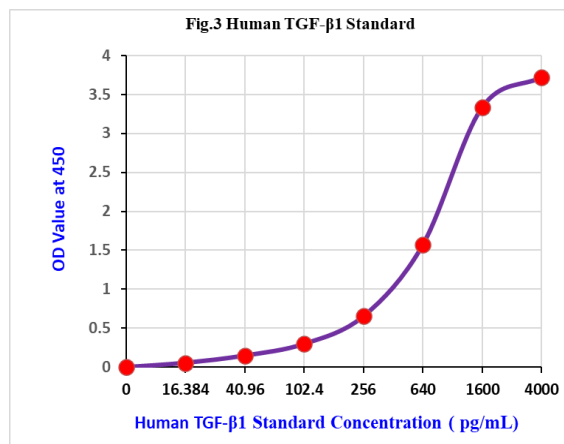
The minimum detectable dose (MDD) of human TGF- $\beta$ 1 is typically 10 pg/ml.

**SPECIFICITY**

This assay recognizes natural and recombinant human TGF- $\beta$ 1.

**RELATIVE PRODUCTS**

Human IL-1 $\beta$  ELISA (TBS3219)  
 Human IL-2 ELISA (TBS3220)  
 Human IL-4 ELISA (TBS3221)  
 Human IL-6 ELISA (TBS3223)  
 Human IL-7 ELISA (TBS3224)  
 Human IL-8 ELISA (TBS3225)  
 Human IL-10 ELISA (TBS3226)  
 Human IL-13 ELISA (TBS3227)  
 Human IL-17 ELISA (TBS3228)  
 Human IL-22 ELISA (TBS3229)  
 Human IFN-gamma ELISA (TBS3230)  
 Human GM-CSF ELISA (TBS3233)  
 Human MIP-1 $\alpha$  ELISA (TBS3234)  
 Human TNF- $\alpha$  ELISA (TBS3235)  
 Human IL-18 ELISA (TBS3239)



**For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.**